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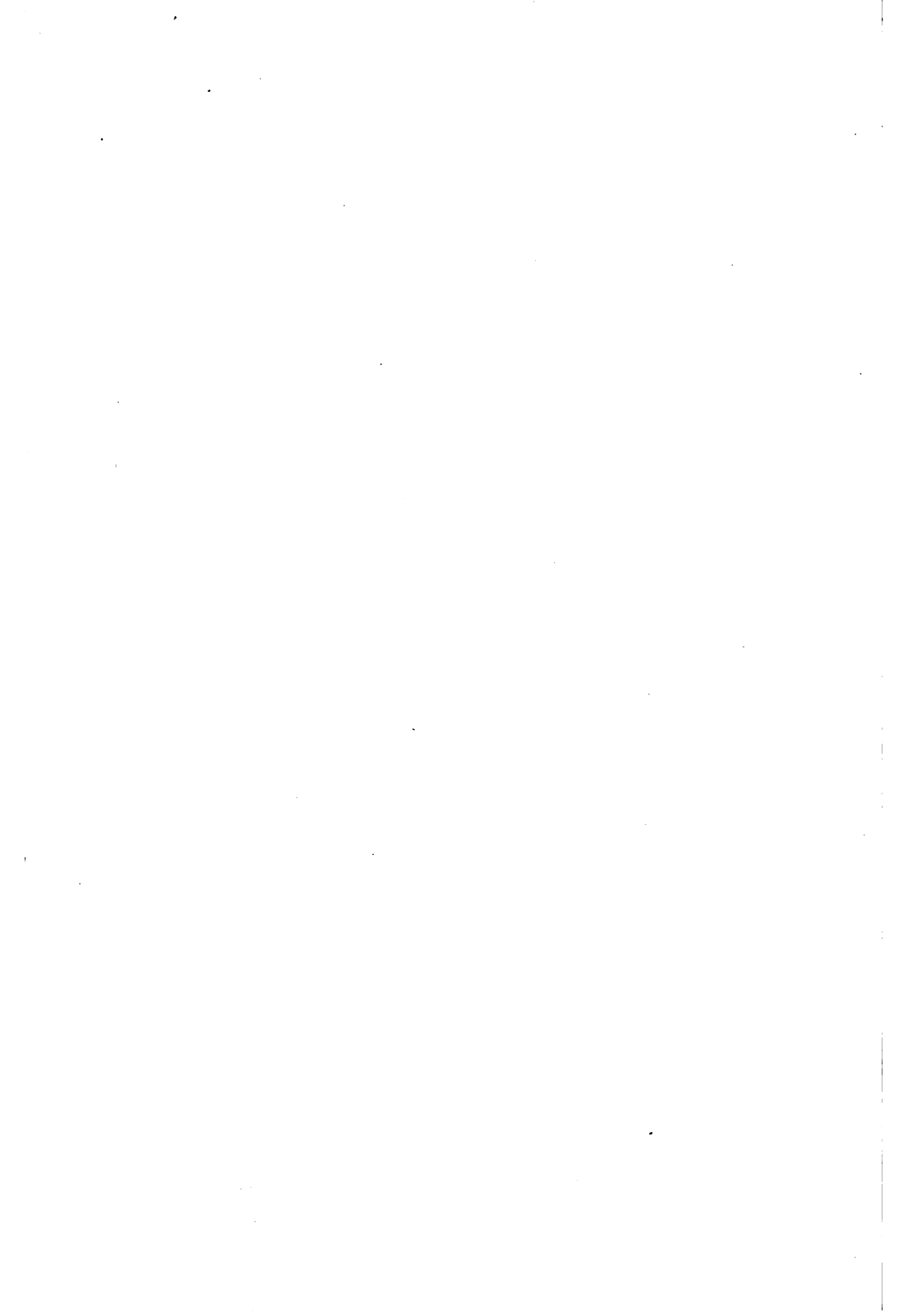
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Yours very truly
James M. Sullivan

JAMES McMILLAN

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A SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN

**NOMINATING SPEECHES IN THE CAUCUSES
OF 1889 AND 1895**



**NEW-YORK
THE DE VINNE PRESS
1895**

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15 Jacob L.S.

TABLE OF MICHIGAN SENATORS
IN CLASS II.

- 1835-1841. JOHN NORVELL. Attended January 26, 1837.
1841-1847. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE.
1847-1853. ALPHEUS FELCH.
1853-1859. CHARLES E. STUART.
1859-1861. KINSLEY S. BINGHAM. Died October 5, 1861.
1861-1865. JACOB M. HOWARD. Elected by Legislature to
fill the unexpired term of Kinsley S. Bingham,
deceased; term began October 6, 1861.
1865-1871. JACOB M. HOWARD.
1871-1877. THOMAS W. FERRY.
1877-1883. THOMAS W. FERRY.
1883-1889. THOMAS W. PALMER.
1889-1895. JAMES McMILLAN.
1895-1901. JAMES McMILLAN.
- Notes 10-11-38

**CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE PUBLIC LIFE
OF JAMES McMILLAN.**

- 1838, May 12, Born at Hamilton, Ontario.
- 1874, Member Detroit Board of Estimates.
- 1876, Member of the Republican State Central Committee.
- 1879, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, to
succeed Zachariah Chandler.
- 1881-3, Member of the Detroit Board of Park Commis-
sioners.
- 1885, Director of the Detroit Museum of Art; appointed by
the City.
- 1886, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
- 1889, Elected to the United States Senate for the term of
six years, ending March 3, 1895.
- 1890, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
- 1892, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
- 1894, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
- 1895, Elected to the United States Senate for the term of
six years, ending March 3, 1901.

THE CAUCUS OF 1889.

THE CAUCUS OF 1889.

ON Wednesday, January 2, 1889, being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Michigan for the biennial meeting of the Legislature, the Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant-Governor, James H. Macdonald; and Lewis M. Miller was elected Secretary. In the House, Gerrit J. Diekema, of the First District of Ottawa County, was elected Speaker, and Daniel L. Crossman was elected Clerk.

At eight o'clock on the evening of that day, in pursuance to a call signed by a majority of the Republican senators and representatives, the Republican Legislative Caucus was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1889.

The floor of the hall was filled with members of the Legislature and prominent men from all parts of the State; and a large number of ladies occupied seats in the crowded galleries.

The caucus was called to order by the Clerk of the House; and on motion of Hon. J. Wight Giddings, a senator from the Twenty-eighth District, the Speaker of the House was chosen to preside.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Diekema spoke as follows :

Gentlemen of the Caucus: I thank you for this honor, and I congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances under which we meet.

Never before in the history of Michigan have the Republicans been so united in aim, and so harmonious in effort. With peace pervading our ranks, and high hopes animating our breasts, we can enjoy the fruits of our recent victory with unalloyed pleasure.

I trust that we may have the wisdom to realize what grave responsibilities our victory imposes and what great opportunities it affords.

We were united, and, therefore, we were victorious. The object of this caucus is well known to you all. Two years ago our predecessors met here for a similar purpose. The result of their deliberations has proved the wisdom of their choice, and I believe that you will now reflect credit upon yourselves, and will honor your constituents, by nominating a candidate for Senator in the Congress of the United States who will be a worthy successor to such men as Cass, Chandler, Howard, Ferry, and Conger, whose names

have been household words in Michigan, and whose public records fill some of the brightest pages of our country's history.

Again thanking you for this honor, I await your further pleasure.

Nominating speeches were then made by the following senators and representatives:

LEWIS G. PALMER, senator from the Twenty-third District, comprising Mecosta and Ottawa counties.

ROSWELL LEAVITT, senator from the Twenty-ninth District, comprising Antrim, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, and Manitou counties.

PHILIP T. COLGROVE, senator from the Eleventh District, comprising Barry and Eaton counties.

WILLIAM A. BAKER, representative from the First District of Berrien County.

JOHN EDWARD TYRRELL, representative from the First District of Jackson County.

THOMAS B. DUNSTAN, senator from the Thirty-second District, comprising Baraga, Houghton, Isle Royale, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon counties.

JOHN V. B. GOODRICH, representative from the Second District of Ottawa County.

ARTHUR D. GILMORE, senator from the Fifth District, Lenawee County.

RUSSEL R. PEALER, representative from St. Joseph County.

The gentlemen named spoke as follows:

MR. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, under the announcement I arise to present the name of a candidate for the high and honorable office of United States Senator. I shall ask the indulgence of the caucus but for a few moments, and few words shall express my purpose. First of all, however, let me congratulate the State and the Nation on the bright prospects of our future as a free, united, and liberty-loving people, based on the glorious victory of November 6. That conflict was, in my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the second Appomattox in American history; for as in 1865, when armed rebellion gave up its sword to the world's greatest military commander and the savior of the Union, so in 1888 did the Republican party, the party of equal rights and human justice, fight and win the battle for the free, and again save the Union. Thus, as it had pleased the God of battles to lead us on to victory with the bayonet and the bullet, so have the dictates of loyalty prompted us to do justice with the ballot. We fought with no weapon save the

sword of American honor; we carried no shield but protection to American homes and industries. We have at last driven the entering wedge deep into the heart of the "Solid South," and now we are to carry into that great and misguided section of our country ideas of industry and business methods so long needed.

Two years ago it was my privilege to indorse the candidacy of Senator Stockbridge, and his faithful and able services for his State have fully justified our action, and have shown the wisdom of our choice. The time was, when our Nation demanded warriors and brilliant politicians, but now the actual needs of a reunited country require the counsel and direction of shrewd, energetic, and successful business men — men of sterling integrity of purpose and undoubted patriotism. Such a man, Mr. Chairman, I have now the honor to place in nomination as the worthy successor of the senator who has carried into the supreme council of the Nation scholarship and ability of the highest order, and who retires at his own request from the cares of public life to the quiet of his home, with the grateful thanks of his countrymen. You ask me to name my candidate. The State has already named him, and I am but the poor medium through whom the people, the press, and the country bring here the glad tidings, and bid me make the formal presentation.

The vast and varied business enterprises of Michigan, her forges and factories, her railroads and mines, her grand institutions of learning and her noble charities, all bear the stamp of his genius and benevolence, and with one accord they ask his recognition now. When Michigan was threatened with a division of her territory, he it was who bound the Peninsulas together with iron bands, and kept the State intact. Recently, when the white-winged messenger plucked the fairest flower of his fireside, the State bowed with him and shared in his great grief, and though weighed down by the deep affliction, and thus taken from the active leadership of his party, he yet carried and kept his State from the "doubtful column" by his assuring words, "the State shall not be lost."

And now, Mr. Chairman, we write his name high on Michigan's roll of honor, to be handed down to history with one of the brightest records that go to make up the richest treasures of our State; there, to be read with such honored names as Cass, Howard, Zachariah Chandler, and Alger, the name of James McMillan shall shine, one of the brightest stars in Michigan's proud diadem.

In behalf of every poor and honest boy that struggles for a foothold in the world's great strife, in behalf of the grandest government upon which God's sun shines, in behalf of the best and purest political organization on this or any other continent, I nomi-

nate the first and only choice of Michigan for United States Senator, James McMillan.

MR. LEAVITT. Mr. Chairman, in rising to second the nomination of James McMillan, it is not my purpose to make anything like a set speech; and had my purpose been otherwise, I should now, after the eloquent and appropriate remarks of the gentleman who has preceded me, consider such speech, on my part, wholly unnecessary.

The circumstances under which we have assembled are, I believe, unprecedented in the political experience of this State, and are, at least, extremely unusual in any State. For months, the name of James McMillan has been prominently before the people as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of United States Senator; and during all that time no one of his own party has appeared in the political arena to contend against him for the distinguished honor, and not one fact or argument has been in any way urged against him either from the rostrum or the press, unless we assume that the bare statement that he is a millionaire be an argument against him. On the other hand, we have, from every quarter, repeatedly heard his praises sounded by people in every walk of life. With a personal experience extending over a wide range of social and business conditions, including every

gradation from the ordinary wage-worker to the millionaire, and retaining a feeling of sympathy and fellowship with all the people with whom he has associated during each stage of this progression, he seems preëminently the representative and embodiment of the principles of our free institutions: principles which repel the theory of any classification among men, excepting such classification as they shall, by their own acts, make for themselves, regardless of property and heredity.

And in a government like ours, where the advancement and prosperity of the people so largely depend upon the general prosperity of our numerous and complex business interests, and where the prosperity of these business interests depends so much upon protective legislation, it seems highly appropriate that an element so little represented in Congress as is the business element, should be recognized at this time in making our choice of candidate for the office of United States Senator.

Were I disposed here and now to debate the propriety of the nomination of James McMillan, it is already too late; the people have made the nomination without a dissenting voice, and it only remains for this caucus to ratify and formally proclaim the nomination so made. And in view of all these circumstances, unless, as I do not expect, some other name shall be presented to the caucus, I suggest that

when this nomination shall be made, it be made by acclamation.

MR. COLGROVE. Mr. Chairman, seldom indeed, in the history of our State, have its people been more united upon the recipient of the high honor we are convened to bestow. James McMillan! What a wealth of admiration the name contains. He is indeed the prince of men. His whole life has been a poem of love to this State. With a ripe business experience, he is a chivalric gentleman, a kind-hearted, true friend. His heart is ever open to the recitals of the trials and the sorrows of the unfortunate, and he sympathizes with "every man who stands erect and can see in his mirror the image of his God." He has been known to many of us for years as a business man of great capacity, but upon a closer and more intimate acquaintance we are compelled to say with another, "I have known him long, but far too little." He is a man of the people. He has ties and traditions in common with all who started at the foot of the ladder. The materials with which he builded were at the command of every citizen within our borders—*ambition, honesty, and integrity*. His friends do not claim that in oratory and scholarly eloquence he is a Chandler or a Howard. Few States, indeed, have produced their equals. The great emergencies that developed these

men and appealed to the patriotism and loyalty of our people are of yesterday, and will not return with the morrow. The smoke of the Appomattox has long since mingled with the mists of the Virginia vales. The South is beginning to accept the words of the lamented Garfield, that in the war for the Union they were everlastingly and eternally wrong, and the North was everlastingly and eternally right.

Our victories to-day, then, are the victories of peace. The questions to be now solved by the National Congress are business questions—the adjustment of the splendid machinery of government, that the burden of taxation shall be equal and not excessive. Who can more successfully deal with these problems than the gentleman named? He is one of those men of whom the distinguished gentleman who has filled that high office has said: “He carries abstract ideas of justice and generosity into politics and makes a government of opinions possible, thus averting the evils which follow in the train of enactments on tradition observed in violation of the growing moral sentiment of Christendom.” He holds and has earned a proud position in the hearts of our people. He stands for Michigan.

When it began to be suggested by jealous neighbors that there was no bond of interest between the Peninsulas, and that there should be a division of our State, Mr. McMillan solved the problem. He

said, "Let us bind the Upper Peninsula to the Lower with bands of steel," and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad was built, and the Upper Peninsula, rich in precious metals, material wealth, and *Republican faith*, is now bound to us, and we to it, by ties that will be severed only when the stars go out.

No other man has been more prominent in developing the resources of Michigan than Mr. McMillan has been. His brilliant career speaks more eloquently of his ability than any words of mine can speak. He is a broad-minded, liberal, public-spirited citizen. He is a leader of men; he draws us to him, and we are held.

Some one has said, that in a government of the people a leader should be a teacher; he should carry the torch of truth. Mr. McMillan is a teacher who has taught us not only the problem of success, but the enjoyment of it. He believes the highest happiness is attained by alleviating the sorrows of the oppressed. The beautiful hospital he has erected free to the poor, needy, and sick, attests his concern for the unfortunate poor. "To pity distress is human; to relieve it is God-like."

Mr. McMillan is a man for whom there need be no apology here or elsewhere. God grant that when some future Plutarch shall weigh the great men of Michigan, he do not put into one scale the pandering

demagogues who appeal to the prejudices of the multitude of the unfortunate, and in the other men like Bagley, Alger, and McMillan, whose wealth has been but a store-house to which the hungry and naked have come many, many times, and have never come in vain. Mr. Chairman, he is a man whom we delight to honor, and in supporting his nomination for this important trust, I feel that I am voicing the sentiments not only of the people of my own district, but also of the people of our entire State, and I trust when all shall have been said that is desired, we will do him still further honor by nominating him by acclamation.

MR. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the House, I feel it is our duty to keep the Senate from outdoing us in anything that is good; and, as there have already emanated from that body several good speeches in favor of a good man for nomination by this caucus, to represent this great State in the Senate of the United States, I desire on the part of the House to keep the ball rolling in the same direction; therefore, I beg leave to throw in a few remarks.

Mr. Chairman, I somehow overlooked the fact that at this meeting there would be a feast of reason associated with a flow of oratory, and the very eloquent speech made by the honorable Senator who, to-night,

is occupying my seat, has staggered me, so that I scarcely know how to proceed. I am, naturally, a little nervous to-night, having just terminated a long canvass, in which I became entangled in the jaws of defeat. I am also somewhat embarrassed by the fact that a seat has been given to me here among the sage Senators; but, Gentlemen of the Caucus, my admiration for the man who has been placed in nomination by the whole press of the State, and by these gentlemen who have preceded me, is so great that I will allow nothing to deter me also from having a say in this matter. Gentlemen, two years ago I had the pleasure of helping to nominate a candidate for Senator from my own congressional district; and, by the way, gentlemen, we have some notoriety at the present time from the fact that the people of the United States recognize in our congressman a man capable of presiding over that great body of which he is one of the most prominent members. I say again, Mr. Chairman, that two years ago this body honored my congressional district by nominating that big-hearted, noble business man, Francis B. Stockbridge, for United States Senator; and now, gentlemen, as the only reëlected member of the House from the Fourth Congressional District, I feel it my duty, and it gives me pleasure, to second the nomination of that other noble Republican and great business man from the eastern part of our State, James McMillan.

It is but fitting that this great business State should be represented by great business men. No other State in the Union has so great and varied industries as ours. The choicest minerals, in inexhaustible quantities, find lodgment in her bosom; her hundreds of harbors along her almost interminable miles of lake coast are whitened with the sails of commerce. Almost every city, village, and hamlet within her borders is a manufacturing center—a busy mart of industry. Nothing can be more appropriate than that such a State should be represented by great business men in the Senate of the United States, and, when we get James McMillan down there by the side of Francis B. Stockbridge, no State in the Union can produce another pair that will outrank them for business ability and enterprise.

Gentlemen, the nomination that you will make here to-night will give satisfaction to every Republican in my congressional district, from the highest official to the last voter. I, therefore, support the nomination of James McMillan for United States Senator from Michigan, for six years from March 4 next.

MR. TYRRELL. Mr. Chairman, I feel highly honored in being afforded the opportunity of seconding the nomination of James McMillan to represent Michigan in the National Senate. In making choice

of Mr. McMillan, Michigan will do itself honor, and will be represented by one of its eminent citizens—a man of sterling qualities, strictly honorable, and remarkably successful in business matters. Kind Providence has blessed him with an abundance of the good things of this earth, with wealth honestly earned, and a large heart, which prompts him to use it judiciously in the right channels, for the benefit of a large industrial class of our people. His many factories and workshops furnish steady employment to thousands of our mechanics and laboring men.

As a Republican, his energy, liberality, and eminent qualities as a leader and organizer place him in the front rank, and make him a worthy successor to the office once so ably filled by Zachariah Chandler, “the noblest Roman of them all.”

MR. DUNSTAN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with pleasure to the remarks made; and it may not be improper to have an expression from the Upper Peninsula on the matter before us. We have attained such a position in the industrial affairs of the State, our natural resources have developed to such an extent, that we require men in official positions who can command influence and who have the ability and disposition to aid us.

With a thousand miles and upward of lake shore, affording commodious harbors for purposes of com-

merce; with mines of minerals the annual output of which is worth millions of dollars; with a lumber industry second to none in the North or West, and with a fertile soil, we are growing fast, our legislative needs are increasing, and we demand competent men to represent us in the halls of Congress.

In many respects our interests are different from yours. We have industries and forms of labor to which you are comparative strangers. The demands of an agricultural country are unknown to the population of the mines, and the converse of the proposition is equally true. In seeking for a man to discharge the duties of a senator at Washington we are therefore impelled by the desire to select one who, other things being equal, has the greatest familiarity with our concerns, and has personal knowledge, by virtue of business connections, of our wants and requirements.

That portion of Michigan lying west and north of the Straits of Mackinaw has no candidate before this caucus. We make no demands in this direction. The pear is not yet ripe. But the time will come, and, I think, in the near future, when, owing to population and geographical position, the Upper Peninsula will ask for a senator from among its representative men; and I believe that such a request, made at the proper time, will be granted by the Lower Peninsula with that cordiality and magnanimity

which have always characterized the people of the latter in their relations with those of the former. But, as I have indicated, this time has not yet come, and we are here to unite with you in the nomination and election of the man from lower Michigan who will best conserve our interests and best honor our State.

Six years ago I participated in the election of the gentleman whose term will expire with the fourth day of March next. He—the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer—seeks no reelection. Having discharged with conscientious fidelity and with distinction—yea, with honorable distinction—the trust reposed in him by the people of the State of his nativity, he declines to be returned to that post of duty, and we are constrained to look about us for a suitable person to fill his place. There seems to be no difficulty in discovering a worthy successor. The people of the entire State turn with one accord to James McMillan of Detroit. Were it a question between him and any other Republican, to be submitted to a popular vote of the Republicans of the State, his election would be assured by an overwhelming, a triumphant majority. His age, his business relations with the great body of our people, his habitual devotion to labor, and his personal knowledge of the conditions which are indispensable to the welfare of the two peninsulas, make him an eminently proper man for a seat in the upper house of the Federal Congress.

I believe that he has the essentials of a successful career there. He is equipped for the trust, and we are well enough acquainted with his public and business life to know that he will not fail in his duty to us, or shirk in meeting the responsibilities of this new station.

It is possible he has not all the attributes of the average congressman. Among the number is one which, I believe, he does not possess, and which, I understand, he has taken little pains to cultivate. I am told that he is not an orator, that he is not particularly or "perniciously" active in this direction. If that be so, then one thing is assured: he will not be an obstructionist in the Senate of the United States. He will have no effusive rhetoric with which to delay or obstruct wise and wholesome legislation. His good, all-around common sense, and his untiring industry will enlist him in the ranks of the workers in his new field of labor; and his practical knowledge and sound judgment will be of incalculable benefit to his colleagues and to the country. It has been said that thirty centuries ago the Spartans demanded "bold men with short sentences." During the three and four decades last past, we have had in this country a few men who possessed in a striking degree this sterling quality. We have had such "Spartan" Yankees as Simon Cameron, Ben Wade, and Zach Chandler—men who spoke from

the shoulder, and talked business every time. Men of this class are in demand everywhere and at all times, and in no position are they calculated to do more good than in legislative bodies. Within this denomination, unless I am greatly in error, may be assigned the gentleman for whom we shall express a preference to-night. It is, therefore, no objection that Mr. McMillan is not an adept in the art of elocution. He is, however, fortunately gifted with a clearness of diction, a plain, direct, forcible manner of expressing his thoughts, which carry conviction and achieve results. No mistake will be made in electing him. He is abreast of the times, in accord with the spirit of the hour, and will worthily fill the chair of Cass, of Chandler, of Howard, and of Palmer.

I most heartily support the nomination of James McMillan.

MR. GOODRICH. Mr. Chairman, I should feel unworthy to represent my constituency in this Legislature should I fail to give expression to their feelings upon this occasion. The people of my legislative district and of my county act in harmony with the people of the Fifth Congressional District in saying that James McMillan—the choice of the people of this State—should be the unanimous nominee of this caucus for United States Senator.

Not alone do we see in him the qualifications for a statesman, and recognize in him those sterling qualities of honesty and integrity which place him high in the estimation of all who know him; but also we are led to honor him for his deeds, the praise of which may be heard in tones that sound like the blare of trumpets. His monuments rise from every direction all over this State; his eulogy is written on ten thousand hearts. Commerce commemorates his deeds with her whitening sails and her laden wharves; philanthropy rings the chimes of all public charities in attestation of his munificence; patriotism sings pæans for him, who, in the hour of the Nation's struggle, was always ready to send the ringing gold of mercy to chime with the flashing steel of valor. Unnumbered deeds of private generosity attest his secret munificence. Sorrow has found solace in his deeds. Despair has been lifted into hope by his voice. There are churches whose heaven-kissing spires chronicle his donations; schools claim him as their patron; hospitals own him as their benefactor. He is the supporter of Art; Science leans on him, while her vision sweeps infinity; the pathways of Progress have been paved with his silver. He has upheld Invention, while she wrestled with the forces of Nature. He has ever been the life-blood of enterprise; he is the vigor of all progress; he is the epitome and the repre-

sentative of all that is broadening and expansive and uplifting in the life of Michigan. Do you wish to forward a public or a private charity?—McMillan heads the subscription himself. Do you desire to start a new industry, develop the resources of the State, build a new manufactory and give hundreds of husbands and fathers contented and well-paid toil?—you go to James McMillan for advice and assistance. He impresses you with his power; he infuses you with his energy; he touches you with his generosity; he conquers you with his magnetism. His vitality is like the flash of steel; his untiring energy is like the steady and swift flow of the cataract; his beneficence is like the copious and searching philanthropy of summer rain. For these reasons, the men of Michigan say: "Let Mr. McMillan represent us in the Congress of the United States, as one of the Senators from this State." Did I say that, for the reasons I have assigned, the men of Michigan desire his election? Aye, and the women and children all over this great State, for the same reasons, are saying: "Let Mr. McMillan represent us."

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of this Caucus, let us please all of them by making James McMillan the unanimous nominee of this convention.

MR. GILMORE. Mr. Chairman, the magnificent political triumph of the sixth day of November last,

by which Michigan was taken out of the column of doubtful States, was no less gratifying to the Republicans of the State than will be our action to-night. Already has the distinguished and honored citizen whose name is before us been chosen in the hearts of his countrymen, to represent the great State of Michigan among the Nation's councilors. Our pleasing task is simply to record their will. From Keeweenaw Point to the most southern extremity of the Lower Peninsula, comes but one wish and one name. Were I inclined to eulogize the distinguished gentleman, what could be said more commendable of his high character, his keen sagacity, his boundless generosity, his broad and comprehensive views, than that his adopted State, recognizing his preëminent abilities, tenders him the highest gift at its disposal, without an opposing voice within its borders. For such a man, most assuredly and most heartily do the people of Lenawee county join in the universal verdict, and pronounce, as their only choice for United States Senator, the name of James McMillan.

The Chairman then read this letter :

HON. GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, *Chairman of the Caucus*:
Being confined to my room by sickness, I desire in this way to express my admiration for the ability and sterling integrity of the Hon. James McMillan.

The Republicans of Gratiot County recognize the

zealous and effective efforts of the Hon. James McMillan, which have contributed so much to the success of the Republican party, and will regret that they are unable to be represented in the caucus which nominates him for United States Senator.

H. L. WOOD,
Representative from Gratiot County.

LANSING, MICH., Jan'y 2, 1889.

MR. PEALER. Mr. Chairman, there is no question but that the people of the State have great confidence in the ability and integrity of James McMillan, of Detroit. We all recognize his noble manhood and know that public affairs will be safe in his hands; besides, we feel that we owe him a debt of gratitude. There is such a unanimity of opinion in favor of, and such a general demand for, his nomination, that, at this time, words, however well chosen or eloquently uttered, cannot properly express the public will. They only serve to delay the compliment we wish to pay; therefore I will move, if no other name is to be presented, that the nomination of James McMillan for United States Senator be now made by a rising vote, as the very best possible expression of the compliment we desire to pay him.

THE CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, you have heard the nomination of James McMillan for United States

Senator. All those in favor of the nomination will please rise.

The Senators and Representatives arose in their places.

THE CHAIRMAN. If any are opposed, let them arise.

No one arose.

The chair then announced the unanimous nomination of Mr. McMillan.

"In an instant," says the report in *The Detroit Tribune*, "there was a scene of wild enthusiasm. Men clapped their hands, shouted, and whistled. The caucus had been in session just one hour. Representative Goodrich, Senator Palmer, and Judge Pealer were appointed a committee to advise Mr. McMillan of the caucus's action, and to bring him before the members. The next senator came in from the Speaker's room with the committee. He walked with dignity up the stairs to the Speaker's desk. Senator Palmer presented him to the Speaker. The storm of applause that greeted him lasted several minutes. The legislators and outsiders clapped their hands, stamped their feet, yelled, and whistled. Some stood up and waved their handkerchiefs."

When the applause had quieted Mr. McMillan said:

Gentlemen of the Republican Caucus, your committee have informed me of your action and of the very high compliment paid to me. I am here to express my heartfelt thanks to each one of you, not only for the honor conferred, but for your confidence in me and my ability to perform the duties of the office for which you have named me. It is very gratifying to me that so many Republicans of Michigan have given me their entire confidence and regard, and while I feel and appreciate the great gift, I know that with the honor will come grave responsibilities. I appreciate the fact that when the new Administration assumes control of the government there will come before Congress grave questions, questions of finance—the question of the surplus of which we have heard so much—the question of the tariff, and the question of transportation. I trust that my experience in practical affairs will enable me to be of some service to this State in Washington, as one of its representatives. If, therefore, the Legislature shall confirm your action, I will have no hesitancy in accepting the office, and I promise to devote my energy, of which I have considerable, and what little ability I possess, to serve this State faithfully and to prove myself worthy of the honor you have conferred, and thus reflect credit upon your action.

I must not forget those Republicans from all parts of the State who during the past two days

have gratified me by their kind words and unanimity of sentiment. I thank them for their presence and for their sympathy. I will never forget their kindness so long as I live.

After the applause which followed Mr. McMillan's speech had subsided, Ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Ferry was invited to address the caucus. Mr. Ferry gracefully responded in a speech of remarkable power and eloquence. The following allusion to Mr. Ferry is from the *Pontiac Gazette* :

After the nomination, ex-Senator T. W. Ferry was called upon, and made the strongest, most eloquent, and most impressive speech of his life. We have listened to many strong speeches in the National legislative halls, and elsewhere, but we recall few, if any, speeches which, for terse diction, comprehensive statement and grouping of principles, incisive logic and force of illustration, were superior to the unexpected and entirely impromptu speech of the ex-senator. It was an epitome of Republican history and patriotic inspiration. His tribute to Hon. James McMillan, between whom and himself and brother, Hon. Edward P. Ferry, there exists a warm and lasting personal friendship, was an event of the occasion.

CREDENTIALS OF 1889.

[From the Files of the United States Senate.]

CREDENTIALS
OF
HONORABLE JAMES McMILLAN.

—
ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

—
PROCEEDINGS IN JOINT CONVENTION.

—
To Hon. CYRUS G. LUCE, Governor of Michigan :

SIR: *We do hereby certify that the following is a true transcript of the Senate and House of Representatives in Joint Convention, for the Election of United States Senator, this 16th day of January, 1889.*

The Joint Convention was called to order by Hon. William Ball, President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The roll of the Senate was called by the Secretary thereof, and a quorum of the Senators was present.

The roll of the House was called by the Clerk thereof, and a quorum of the Representatives was present.

The President *pro tem.* then made the following announcement :

Gentlemen — Members of the Senate and House of Representatives :

We have met in joint convention this Wednesday noon succeeding the second Tuesday of the session, in conformity with an act of Congress and the law of this State, to compare the vote taken yesterday in each of the two houses separately for a Senator in Congress from this State for the full term of six years from the fourth day of March next, and to ascertain whether an election has taken place, and if so, to declare the result; if otherwise, to proceed to an election as the law provides.

The President *pro tem.* then called on the Secretary of the Senate to read so much of the Journal of yesterday as related thereto.

The Secretary of the Senate then read as follows :

Senate Chamber,
Lansing, Mich., January 15, 1889.

[SPECIAL ORDER.]

The President *pro tem.* announced that the hour of 2:30 o'clock, P. M., had arrived, the time fixed by resolution for naming a Senator in the Congress of the United States for the full term of six years from the fourth day of March, 1889, in place of Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, whose term of office will then expire.

The Senate then proceeded to name a Senator *visa voce*.

The roll of the Senate was then called by the Secretary, and the Senators named the following persons as their choice for Senator in Congress:

FOR JAMES McMILLAN.

Mr. Babcock, Berry, Chapman, Colgrove, Den Herder, Dunstan,	Mr. Fox, Galbraith, Giddings, Green, Griffey, Gurney,	Mr. Holbrook, Leavitt, McCormick, Miles, Palmer,	Mr. Ranney, Taylor, Toan, Wesseling, President, <i>pro tem.</i> , 22.
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FOR MELBOURNE H. FORD.

Mr. Barringer, Gorman,	Mr. Grosfield, Harshaw,	Mr. Nagel, Rantz,	Mr. Wisner,
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Whereupon the President *pro tem.* announced that James McMillan had received a majority of all the votes cast for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States for the full term of six years from the 4th day of March, 1889, and that the vote as taken would be entered upon the Journal of the Senate.

The Clerk of the House, by direction of the Speaker thereof, then read the proceedings of the House of Representatives thereon, as follows:

House of Representatives,
Lansing, Mich., January 15, 1889, 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

[SPECIAL ORDER.]

The Speaker announced that the hour for the special order had arrived.

Being the naming of a candidate for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States in the place of Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, whose term of office expires on the 4th day of March next.

The House then proceeded by a *visa voce* vote, to name a person for Senator in Congress, with the following result:

FOR JAMES McMILLAN.

Mr. Abbott, Alexander, Angerer, Baker, Baldwin, Browne, H. W., Brown, N. J., Cole, Collins,	Mr. Crosby, Curtis, Dalton, Damon, Dewey, Diekema, Deming, Dyer, Eaton,	Mr. Goodrich, Hall, Harris, Hawley, Hinkson, Hoaglin, Hobart, Judd, Kirby,	Mr. Lusk, McGregor, McKay, McMillan, Morton, Northrup, O'Keefe, Peabody, Pealer,
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Mr. Potter,	Mr. Slosson,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Watts,
Preston, J. L.,	Smith, A. A.,	Tinklepaugh,	Wells,
Preston, W. W.,	Smith, O. S.,	Turner,	White,
Robinson, R.,	Southworth,	Tyrrell,	Wiggins,
Rogers,	Spencer,	Van Orthwick,	Williams, C. W.,
Russ,	Stoffet,	Wagner,	Williams, W. W.,
Salisbury,	Stout,	Waite,	Wood,
Sherman,	Swift,	Watson,	Zagelmeyer, 68.

FOR MELBOURNE H. FORD.

Mr. Aleshire,	Mr. Ferguson,	Mr. Jackson,	Mr. Probert,
Austin,	Fitch,	Jasnowski,	Randall,
Bignal,	Gibbons,	Killeen,	Robinson, H. W.,
Briske,	Gill,	Lowden,	Wachtel,
Canfield,	Gregory,	McKinstry,	Wettlaufer,
Chambers,	Hineman,	Mellen,	Wheaton, 27.
Dee,	Heubner,	Murtaugh,	

The Clerk announced that there had been ninety-five votes cast, of which Melbourne H. Ford had 27, and James McMillan 68.

The Speaker announced that the proceedings would be recorded in the Journal, for presentation at the joint convention, which will commence at 12 o'clock M. to-morrow, in compliance with the United States Statutes.

Whereupon the President *pro tem.* announced that it appeared by the records that one hundred and twenty-four votes had been cast for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States, of which Melbourne H. Ford had received thirty-four votes, and James McMillan had received ninety votes; whereupon, it is apparent and is now officially declared that James McMillan, having received a majority of all the votes cast yesterday, severally in the two House[s], a quorum being present and voting in each, and in the aggregate, is duly elected to the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Michigan, for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth day of March next.

William Ball,

President pro tem. Senate,
Lewis Miller,
Secretary Senate.

Gerrit J. Diekema,

Speaker House.
D. L. Crossman,
Clerk House.

Executive Office,
Lansing, Michigan, January 17, 1889.

I, CYRUS G. LUCE, Governor of the State of Michigan, DO CERTIFY that Hon. James McMillan has been duly elected Senator, in the Congress of the United States, for the full term of six years, commencing March 4th, A. D. 1889.

The Seal
of the
State of
Michigan.

Cyrus G. Luce,
Governor.

G. R. Osmun,
Secretary of State.



IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.



IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

ON the fourth day of March, 1889, Mr. McMillan, escorted by Senator Stockbridge and in company with Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, and Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, received the oath of office at the hands of Vice-President Morton; and on the reorganization of the Senate he was made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and was assigned to places on the committees on Agriculture and Forestry, on The District of Columbia, and on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Two years later, at the beginning of the Fifty-second Congress, he became chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, in place of Hon. John J. Ingalls, who was not reëlected. Also he exchanged his place on Manufactures for one on the Committee on Education and Labor; and on the creation of the Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia he was placed on that committee. In the Fifty-third Congress, the Senate having been organized by the Democratic majority, he served on the committees on The District of

Columbia, Pacific Railroads, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Corporations in the District of Columbia, Ford's Theater Disaster, and Agriculture and Forestry. On May 14, 1894, he was relieved from service on the last-named committee and was assigned to the place on Naval Affairs made vacant by the death of Senator Stockbridge.

During his term Mr. McMillan also served at various times on the Republican caucus committees having charge of financial legislation, of the order of business in the Senate (popularly called the Steering Committee), and of the assignment of members to the various committees.

Mr. McMillan was thrice elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan; and the campaign immediately preceding the close of his term resulted in the election of every Republican nominee for the State Senate, and of all but one of the Republican nominees for the State House of Representatives. On February 22, 1894, Mr. McMillan had announced in the press that he would be a candidate for reelection to the Senate, and no other name was considered by the Republicans.

THE CAUCUS OF 1895.

THE CAUCUS OF 1895.

SIX years to the day from the date of the first caucus which unanimously nominated Mr. McMillan for the office of United States Senator, an almost exact repetition of the former events occurred. Again in accordance with a call signed by a majority of the senators and members of the Michigan Legislature, and in the wording of which only the date "1889" was changed to that of "1895," the Republican Caucus assembled, and was called to order by Hon. Dennis E. Alward, Secretary of the Senate. On motion of Hon. William D. Gordon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Edward M. Barnard, Senator from the Seventeenth District, was selected as chairman; and on taking the chair he said:

Gentlemen of the Caucus, We are convened for the purpose of nominating a Senator of the United States for the term beginning March 4th next. Never in the history of Michigan or of any other State has there been such a situation as exists with us to-day.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should hesitate to anticipate your action, which will be the renomination of that fearless statesman, elegant business man, and Christian gentleman, the Hon. James McMillan, by the unanimous vote of the entire legislature of his State. With this done, you will have done well.

Gentlemen of the Caucus, I await your further pleasure.

Nominating speeches were made by the following senators and members:

JOSEPH R. McLAUGHLIN, a senator from the Third District, comprising a part of Wayne County.

WILLIAM D. GORDON, a representative from Gratiot County and Speaker of the House.

FRANK W. CLAPP, a senator from the Ninth District, comprising Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties.

GEORGE G. COVELL, representative from Grand Traverse County.

EDWIN O. SHAW, senator from the Twenty-fifth District, comprising Mecosta, Osceola, and Newaygo counties.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE, representative from Wayne County.

FREMONT C. CHAMBERLAIN, representative from Gogebic, Ontonagon, Keweenaw, and Isle Royale counties.

JOHN L. PRESTON, senator from the Twenty-first District, comprising Lapeer and Tuscola counties.

BYRON S. WAITE, representative from Menominee County.

WILLIAM M. KILPATRICK, senator from the Fourteenth District, comprising Shiawassee and Ingham counties.

JOB T. CAMPBELL, representative from the Second District of Ingham County.

JULIUS M. JAMISON, senator from the Sixteenth District, comprising a part of Kent County.

The remarks of the above-named gentlemen were as follows:

MR. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, representing a great State, we are assembled to perform one of her gravest and most sacred functions. As her legal and official representatives we are summoned to a no less important duty than naming the men to represent this commonwealth in the Congress of the United States—the naming of men who shall not only fittingly represent the State in the National

Legislature, but who shall also honorably bear their part in the government of the Nation. When we reflect upon the responsibilities of power; when we remember that the most sacred rights and liberties of the people are reposed in those who govern, we may feebly appreciate the importance of the privilege and the magnitude of the duty before us. Upon the men whom we elect, and those selected in like manner by the other States of the Union, is conferred the solemn obligation of power. To them, in large measure, are the life, the liberty, and the property of the people of the Nation intrusted.

For more than a hundred years the Senate of the United States has been a cherished institution. The list of its members is our country's roll of honor. Its deliberations have been characterized by conservatism, uprightness, and wisdom. Its name has become synonymous with scholarship, statesmanship, dignity, and stability. To it do the people look for the preservation of those permanent forms without which there can be no liberty or justice or freedom.

And yet late years have developed a school of philosophers who attack the Senate, claiming that Senators have sometimes failed to represent the great body of the people of the States that elected them. This is doubtless true. But to the thoughtful it is matter of congratulation rather than regret, for a Senator was not designed to perform the function of

a weather-cock. It is not to be forgotten that the object of all good government is to secure liberty and justice. That is the great desideratum. No government can be good that is not stable. No government can be stable if it must conform to every passing prejudice or delusion.

In the interest, then, of a stable government, the Senate should have a different constituency from that of the lower House. This difference should be one not of size alone, but of character as well. The ship of state must carry ballast. And woe to her when the storms come if that which was supposed to be ballast turns out to be chaff. It is safe, however, to say, that the greater part of the support of the proposition to change the method of electing United States Senators comes either from those whose ambitions have been blasted or from the superficial reasoning of those who have not studied the machinery of our Government with care.

“ For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate’er is best administer’d is best.”

The present method of electing United States Senators was adopted for the avowed purpose of giving that body great independence. Washington and his colleagues were familiar with prior forms of government and their operations. It is only necessary to consult the pages of the *Federalist* to understand the

acquaintance of the American statesman with preceding governmental systems, ancient and modern; to comprehend that the Constitution was the result, not of a desire for novelty, but of the effort to gather the fruit of that growth which, having its roots in the past, could yield in the present and give promise for the future.

The Constitution was the product of the best American thought of a century guided by the lights of history and trained in the school of adversity. It was born in the century of Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau; of Frederick the Great and Joseph the Second; of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Grattan; of Priestley, Hume, and Adam Smith.

The Senate of the United States should be composed of men of conservative and penetrative thought. They should be men of broad intelligence, of courage, of great comprehension, well poised, sound and brainy. They should be men of wisdom.

“Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee.”

The honor and the agreeable duty devolves upon me to present to this assemblage the name of such a man to represent Michigan. I will present a name cherished throughout the length and breadth of this commonwealth; a name which stands for achieve-

ment, integrity, and honor; a name which stands for frugality, enterprise, and intellectual capacity; a name which stands for generosity, benevolence, and devotion; a name which stands for purity and honesty in public and private life; a name which stands for leadership.

Six years ago the Republicans of Michigan, as one man, turned to him for the high office of United States Senator. This State had never before bestowed its honors with so great unanimity. They turned to him with the hope and expectation that his splendid capabilities would find new fields of usefulness and honor; that the qualities of mind and heart which had won for him such unparalleled success in business and had endeared him to the hearts of the people would safely guard the interests of a State and help to guide the destiny of a Nation.

How grandly have these hopes and prophecies been realized! So grandly that to-day a Nation joins a State in honoring his name. So grandly that from Maine to California, from the crystal waters of Superior to the sunny strands of the Gulf, his name is honored and his judgment respected.

Upon all the great questions that have agitated the public mind and commanded the attention of Congress during these riotous periods of thought, his voice has been heard in unmistakable tones; heard in defense of Michigan and her industries; heard in

behalf of the Nation and its welfare, not in the boisterous demonstration of a western cyclone, but with the mighty force of the deep. Not a debate, that his clear, incisive thought and terse statement did not inject new and valuable ideas into the discussion. Regarded as a wise counselor, a safe adviser, a forcible debater, Michigan's favorite son stands in the highest councils of the Nation, a glory to his State and an honor to himself.

"Rich in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime."

In legislation he has patiently devoted his best endeavors to the advancement of the interests of Michigan. He has coöperated with every agency that looked to the development and protection of her lands and waters. He has secured large appropriations for her rivers, harbors, and lights. It was through his efforts that reciprocal wrecking privileges between the United States and Canada were obtained. He promoted the legislation for a deep-water channel between the upper and lower lakes by taking the congressional committee over these waterways, and actually presenting to them the great object lesson of our lake commerce. In the great tariff debates he voiced the protest and opposition of Michigan to the Wilson Bill, which so ruthlessly assailed her vital in-

terests, in a speech that was commended from one end of the land to the other. It was applauded by the Republican press everywhere, and even the *New York Sun* contained a column editorial reiterating the points made by Michigan's Senator against the wanton sacrifice of American interests proposed in that measure. He made the strongest plea for the wool industry of the country that was made in those great debates. His speeches on the currency question show him to be well grounded in the principles of monetary science. Although one of the fixed sciences, he was able to throw into the discussion a new light.

Since the days of Zachariah Chandler he has been the leader of the Republican hosts of Michigan, and has handled them steadily and successfully on many a field of triumph.

Charity and benevolence know him. He believes that wealth is the gift of God, to be shared by the children of penury or devoted to institutions that contemplate a general good. Humanity is a brotherhood! Grace Hospital, of Detroit, built and maintained largely through his benefactions; the Art Museum; the University of Michigan; Albion College; Mary Allen Seminary of Texas; private charities innumerable, and churches by the score, testify to the kindness of heart and to the great generosity of the man.

Forty years ago, leaving home and friends and kindred, he came to this country of great possibilities, from a neighboring land, to join hands and fortunes with us. With what success his efforts have been rewarded, you know full well. The wheels of industry sing his praises. The white wings of commerce salute him—prince of men.

While American traditions last, while the noblest sentiments of the heart are drawn in admiration to the honest efforts of the poor boy struggling for success in the world, while America is America, men of his type will be respected and honored. Shall I give you his name? I have already done so. My mission is complete—thrice complete. By recounting his deeds and virtues I have discovered him unto you. Ah, Michigan! Thou has bestowed thine honors well. The talents thou hast given have been used to thy renown. Say now to thy servant, "Well done. Here are other talents; take them, use them. Whilst thou art showering laurels upon me, I will bestow garlands upon thee."

In behalf of the metropolis of the State, of the city and county of his home, I have the honor of presenting for the long-term Senatorship the name of Hon. James McMillan, of Michigan.

MR. GORDON. Mr. Chairman, while I have prepared no address, I can not refrain from saying a few

words. Governor McKinley of Ohio has said that business is politics and politics is business. The senator from Wayne has said that Senator McMillan is a business man; and so he is. He has brought business methods to bear upon politics. In this Capitol there are evidences of those methods—the whole legislature with one exception being Republican.

I object to Senator McLaughlin's reference to "Senator McMillan of Wayne." It is Senator McMillan of Michigan. Henry Clay said that he was not a citizen of Virginia, but an American citizen. Benjamin Franklin, at a banquet in London where Great Britain had been toasted as "The sun that rules the world," and France as "The moon that rules the tides of the world," toasted the United States as "The Joshua who said to the sun and moon, 'Stand still,' and they stood still."

James McMillan is an American of that stamp. He said to the products of cheap European labor, and to the pauper immigrants of the old world, "Stand still! Stand back!" His Michiganism covers the whole State, and his Americanism is of the whole country. I desire to second the nomination of Senator James McMillan of the United States of America!

MR. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman, in these latter days, when peculiarities too often are considered to be the elements of wisdom, when vagaries too often take

the place of statesmanship, when even in the Senate of the United States wild and fanciful notions are seriously presented as solutions of great public problems, it is consoling, it is refreshing, to know that Michigan has not endeavored to turn the highest legislative power of the Republic into a museum for the display of either antiquities or curiosities.

Men have not been sent there from here who have presented bills like that one before the present Senate providing for a public system of coöperation and other purposes, asking an appropriation therefor of sixty-seven *billions* of dollars, an amount so large that the mind of man cannot grasp it, and about six times larger than the amount of money there is in all this world!

Men have not been sent there from here who, endeavoring to solve the question of immigration, have presented resolutions like that one providing for the imposition of a poll-tax of a dollar per head on every man, woman, and child seeking admission to this country by way of steam or sailing vessels, and allowing those who slide across our borders on railroad trains to come in free of charge!

If statesmanship consists, according to the usual definition, in the inventing and originating of public measures, then are the propositions relative to coöperation and immigration the highest types, and Senator Pepper, of Kansas, is the most wise and bril-

liant statesman on this hemisphere. Certainly the inventive faculty could not be asked to go any further. In this country, with its written constitution and its established principles, statesmanship consists not so much in invention as it does in the repression of extravagances and in the shaping and molding of legislation to suit those changes that progress necessitates.

Men, however, have been sent from here who have worked for the people's real interest and the country's welfare.

Now and then some gifted son of Michigan has spoken his way to the front and been awarded the orator's laurel crown, like Jacob M. Howard, of whom Charles Sumner said that he was the ablest constitutional lawyer in the Senate.

Now and then men of practical business judgment have been chosen, men of affairs, accustomed to the management of large and varied interests; men who, broadened by their life experiences, have become extremely beneficial to the State and Nation.

It would be a mistake to say that one successful in the management of great business enterprises should not hold public position. The discipline and the broadening of mind which come of business life do what public service ought to accomplish, and enable men so trained to solve problems and to find principles that control actions and events. What the citizen

has the right to demand and expect is that men of power shall not use places the people give them for personal interest or to increase private gain, but for the benefit of all the people.

Of the names this Commonwealth has placed on the roll of the Senate of the United States none has taken higher rank, none stands for greater power, none stirs the blood of the citizenship of Michigan, more than does the name of Zachariah Chandler. Yet he was not a great writer, not a great thinker, not a great orator; but at times he was grander than all of these in his magic power of finding truth. There was one thing he stood first in: he was possessed with the genius of common sense.

Since his day, as well as before, our State has demanded that solid, practical judgment, that wisdom and understanding, shall represent it in the higher branch of the National Congress.

On behalf of the Ninth Senatorial District, I support the nomination of Senator McMillan, because in him are personified those qualities which the State of Michigan has approved, and which the interests of the State and Nation now require to be on guard in the Senate of the United States.

MR. COVELL. Mr. Chairman, the greatest heritage any generation ever handed down to posterity was a good government, and we are blessed in this

age with such a government—a government of the people, for the people, and by the people; and such a grand government is the result of the efforts and wisdom of such noble men as the one we are to honor to-night.

In my imagination I hear in the distance the joyous shouts of the miners of northern Michigan, and the glad acclaim of the farmers, and the thrilling cheers of the manufacturing and laboring men all over our great State, indorsing and exulting over the victory and the record of Hon. James McMillan, that noble gentleman, that distinguished statesman, that honored citizen of Detroit; and in behalf of all the varied industries of Michigan I most heartily second the nomination of Senator McMillan.

MR. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, I support the nomination of Hon. James McMillan to succeed himself as United States Senator from Michigan because he is a Republican; because he is a broad-gauge man in politics as well as in business; because his record is strong and clean; and because my constituency and the whole State of Michigan demand his nomination and election to the great office he has so grandly filled for the past six years.

MR. PARTRIDGE. Mr. Chairman, it is an honor and it gives me great pleasure to support the nom-

ination of Senator McMillan to succeed himself for the full term of six years from the fourth of March next.

Unfortunately I am suffering from such a severe cold that I cannot say very much; but fortunately it is not necessary to make any extended remarks.

Senator McMillan needs no introduction to this body, nor to the people of this State, nor to the great body of people in this country; his name and fame are not unknown in any part of our land. He ranks easily with the leading statesmen and philanthropists of our times, and enjoys the rare distinction of having served his State for six years in the United States Senate, and instead of losing popularity he has continued to gain in popularity, until at the present time no one throughout the length and breadth of the State is found opposing his renomination.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chairman, as a representative of a district whose great mineral wealth has tended to the glory and prosperity of our fair State, as a representative of the people of the famed Gogebic Range and legislative district, whose hospitality and warmth of heart for our fellow citizens of the less vigorous sections of the Lower Peninsula the freezing elements of the north can never chill, and who have never failed to express in an unmistakable voice their loyalty

to Republican principles and to the deserving leaders of the Republican party, I rise with very great pleasure to second the nomination of our honored leader from Wayne for United States Senator for the full term of six years.

The people of the country above the Straits know full well the measure at which to appreciate the services of the gentleman who, we all know, is to be the unanimous choice of this caucus. We know what his services have been, not only to his party as its head in Michigan, but also how well he has discharged, in the halls of Congress, that trust which was imposed upon him six years ago. We have watched him as he took a foremost rank among the Senators of the United States, and we do not have to be told of the high value which his associates in the Upper House at Washington put upon his preëminent qualities of strong common sense and keen business judgment.

I have said that I speak for the Gogebic country; but, Mr. Chairman, I feel, as I mentally review the progress of Republicanism in northern Michigan for the past ten years, that I can say, with all diffidence, that I speak on this occasion for every district in the Upper Peninsula.

From the eastern shores of Erie to where the silver waves of old Superior do forever break against the rock-bound coast of Houghton and Gogebic, there is a

universal demand for the renomination of that magnificent type of American manhood, American integrity, American honor, and American citizenship, Hon. James McMillan of Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure in seconding his nomination.

MR. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I take no little pride in being one of the four men who will have the honor of having voted twice for the nomination and election of Senator McMillan. Six years ago, at a Senatorial caucus held in this hall, I had the privilege and pleasure of voting for the nomination of James McMillan as the Republican candidate for United States Senator. At that time the Republicans of Michigan were unanimous in favor of his election. To-day, after his six years of service, the people of the State, without regard to party, are, I believe, very nearly unanimous in favor of his reelection. They desire a continuance of that care and attention which he has at all times given to their interests, and they have confidence in his ability to guard well the great business interests of his State. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of every Republican and almost every citizen of the Twenty-first Senatorial District, on behalf of the active Republicans throughout the State, who appreciate the splendid services which he has rendered to the Republican party, on

behalf of the people generally, who appreciate the services which as United States Senator he has rendered to Michigan, I support the nomination of Hon. James McMillan.

MR. WAITE. Mr. Chairman, I do not suppose that anything I can say will add to the name or fame of James McMillan, but I desire on behalf of the people whom I represent in that empire of the north to pay tribute in kind words to his sterling worth, not only as a representative of an intelligent people but as a man. We have watched with interest his course, and approve of his untiring zeal in the cause of, and devotion to, the great principles of Republicanism, which under the fostering care and guidance of such men as he must become universal and eternal.

We believe that he possesses the attributes of true statesmanship, the ability to perceive what is just and right, and the courage to advocate what he believes against a torrent of opposition. We are confident the business and moral interests of this great State are safe in his hands. . My people recognize no system of philosophy that would repudiate a tried and faithful servant or a kind and trusted friend. We believe that,

"If friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy heart with hooks of steel."

I am proud to state that I also am one of the four members of the present Legislature who voted for James McMillan for Senator six years ago, and we can safely say our confidence has not been betrayed; hence there is but one sentiment and one voice from beyond the inland sea, and that is for his renomination.

MR. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, in supporting the nomination of Senator McMillan to be his own successor in the exalted position which he now holds, it is very gratifying to know that one is supporting a candidate sure to be nominated without a dissenting voice, and it is also gratifying to know that his nomination has already been ratified by the people he has so faithfully represented, by over one hundred thousand majority. Yet he is not an orator, and has not attained his present high public favor and prominence as a great public debater, but rather as a man of high business attainments and of broad, comprehensive views of public affairs and of the wants and needs of his country in the condition in which he finds it to-day.

When a great wrong was legalized by the laws of the United States, the eloquence of Charles Sumner, in the Senate halls, aroused the conscience of the Northern people to resist the demands of an institution which, when unable to break down those walls of

resistance builded to protect the free and untainted soil of this land from its curse, instigated rebellion against the Government under which it had been protected. And it was the strong will and emphatic and determined utterances of the fearless and patriotic Zachariah Chandler that gave confidence to the friends of this Union in the dark days of civil strife. Mr. Chairman, the dangers that threatened the destruction of our institutions have passed away, and loyal peace blesses all the land within the borders of our country. Different questions, but of vast importance, confront us to-day. The great business interests of our country are in peril, and these times are calling for clear heads to comprehend the material and financial conditions of our country, and to project remedial measures for the relief of the people and the Government, and to avert the greatest dangers that threaten us.

When all kinds of financial schemes and wild monetary vagaries are advocated, and find credulous believers, and when States where want of socks passes for statesmanship and whiskers go for brains send Congressmen and Senators to Washington to advocate ruinous legislation; when gold is brought in at the front door of the United States Treasury by the sale of Government bonds, and is immediately taken out at the back door by the presentation and exchange of treasury notes, we want men like James

McMillan, who, by the application of sound business principles to the affairs of the country, will save us from National bankruptcy, and bring back to the people that degree of prosperity enjoyed by them before confidence was destroyed by the success of a combination of incompetency and modern "isms."

And to men of balanced minds and clean hands do we look for the hoped-for relief, and I, Mr. Chairman, take pleasure to-night in supporting the nomination of James McMillan, who, by the union of sound business principles with honesty and sagacity, has risen through a life of honorable endeavor to the highest position in the gift of the people of this State.

MR. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I count it an honor to be asked to say a word in behalf of Michigan's friend and Senator, James McMillan, and I accept the honor with a feeling of pride that there comes from all over this great Commonwealth a unanimous indorsement of the man and a general request that the reward for his labors and his loyalty be an unquestioned return to the Capitol at Washington for the renewal and pushing forward of his efforts in behalf of Michigan.

That a man should be twice elected to the United States Senate without a dissenting voice in his party is a distinction that comes to but few, and our beloved State can pronounce no greater honor. It is a

pleasure, too, that here the honor is a well earned one. Both the State and the Senator can be proud of this unquestioned unanimity. It is a happy circumstance that this broad State is represented and that her interests are defended by a broad man.

We are not at this hour called to indorse a novice, or to support a man who has been tried and at any time found remiss in his duty as he saw it. But rather we are assembled here to say "Well done" to a faithful, hard-working, honest, able, tender-hearted, and benevolent public servant; and to express the confidence of his constituents that he always desires and strives to make the State of his adoption foremost among her sister States in all that can contribute to the happiness and success of her two and a quarter millions of people.

During the six years that James McMillan has represented us in the Senate of the United States, has any one heard that Michigan's interests have been neglected?—that as a State she has at any time been compelled to lower her arm or bow her head?—that she has not received splendid recognition from the general government? No, gentlemen; her every interest, from her bleakest rocks to her sunniest farms, from her busiest harbors to her liveliest industrial centers, has been carefully guarded and wisely aided.

But some may say that the Senator is of great

wealth, and so disqualified. I share in the opinion that there is danger from too many wealthy men in the Senate, as there would be from too many of any other class. Yet, in this case, after a trial of six years, no man can say with an iota of proof that Senator McMillan's sympathies are not always with the poor man and the laborer. He is wealthy; and there are needy people all over the State and even beyond its borders who are thanking their God that he is so. His benevolences have been felt by the poor, and by the deserving educational institutions of the State, until to-day thousands are for that reason blessing the name of James McMillan.

No other man has a better understanding of our interests and our relations to the great dominion that lies along our borders than has he. His business life and experiences have closely associated him with the history and the prosperity of our State.

In brief, from his youth all his ambitions, all his labors, have directed him into the very activities and sympathies that we here represent. We can do nothing worthier than to unanimously return him to his seat at Washington.

MR. JAMISON. Mr. Chairman, nothing that I could say would add to that which has already been said in behalf of the reelection of Hon. James McMillan to succeed himself in the Senate of the

United States. I wish to say, however, that I fully indorse all that has been said of this business man and statesman. Kent County's delegation is unanimously of the same opinion; the entire people of the State of Michigan indorse the same sentiments. Indeed, it is not too much to assert that the people of this great Nation are unanimous in the opinion that Michigan should return its senior member to the United States Senate. He has earned his place and fame among the great men of the Nation because of his business habits and industry, of which we have so truthfully heard to-night. Words are empty as compared with action. Let us be no less businesslike than the business man whom we propose to nominate to-night; and it seems to me that the proper emphasis of the many words in behalf of him whom we propose to honor, and to honor whom is to honor the State and Nation, is that this Caucus nominate this business man by acclamation.

I therefore move you, Mr. Chairman, the nomination of Hon. James McMillan by acclamation to succeed himself in the Senate of the United States.

THE CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the Caucus, all who favor the renomination of James McMillan, will please rise.

All the members of the Caucus arose.

Then the Chairman, amid great applause, formally announced the action of the Caucus; and on motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three persons to notify the nominee of the result, and to request his presence. The Chair appointed Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. McLaughlin, and Mr. A. H. Chilver as such committee; and shortly they returned, accompanied by Mr. McMillan, who was presented to the Chairman by Mr. Chamberlain, and to the Caucus by Mr. Barnard. Mr. McMillan spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Republican Caucus: Your committee has informed me of the result of the Caucus, and I can assure you that no one could appreciate more than I do the distinguished honor you propose to confer upon me for the second time.

It was a great compliment that the Republican Caucus paid me six years ago when it nominated me by acclamation, but the action taken by you to-night is, if possible, a greater compliment, for it gives me the assurance that my services during the past six years, both in Washington and in Michigan, have been more than appreciated, and have been acceptable to the Republicans of the State.

During the next few years many important matters will be brought before Congress, and if the Legislature confirms the action taken by you to-night, it

will be my earnest desire to do my part in framing legislation that will result in restoring confidence and bringing back prosperity not only to our own State but also to every State in the Union.

We must remember, however, that this result cannot be fully accomplished until the Republican party has control not only of the Legislative, but also of the Executive Department of the Government.

I am confident, however, that one year from next November will bring about that result.

I thank you most sincerely for your very complimentary vote, and for your confidence in me; and I also thank you and the ladies and gentlemen present for the very kind and cordial welcome given to me this evening.

This brief speech was received with enthusiasm, and at its close three cheers were given for Senator McMillan.

IN THE SENATE AND IN THE HOUSE.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

[*From the Senate Journal.*]

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SENATE CHAMBER, }
LANSING, MICH., Jan. 15, 1895. }

[SPECIAL ORDER.]

THE President announced that the hour of 2:30 P. M. had arrived, the time fixed by resolution of the Senate for the naming on the part of the Senate of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Michigan, for the full term of six years from the fourth day of March next, and also the naming of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Michigan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge.

The Senate then proceeded by a *viva voce* vote to name a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the full term of six years from the 4th day of March next.

The Secretary announced that there had been 32 votes cast, all of which were for James McMillan.*

* The senators voting were: Messrs. Barnard, Barnum, Bialy, Briggs, Brundage, Clapp, Crittenden, Earle, Eaton, French, Gaige, Jamison, Janes, Jewell, Johnson, Keeler, Kilpatrick, McLaughlin, Martin, Mason, Merriman, Pascoe, Prescott, Preston, Shaw, Sheldon, Smalley, Thompson, Townsend, Warner, Wheeler, Watts; in all 32, a full Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

[*From the House Journal.*]

STATE OF MICHIGAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
LANSING, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1895.

THE Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for the Special Order, being the naming of a candidate for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States, in the place of Hon. James McMillan, whose term of office expires on the fourth day of March next; and also the naming of a candidate for the office of Senator, in the Congress of the United States, in the place of Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, deceased.

The Speaker announced that the candidate for Senator in the place of Hon. James McMillan would be first named, and after that a candidate for the office of Senator in the place of Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, deceased, would be named.

The House then proceeded by *viva voce* vote to name a person for Senator in Congress for the six

years following the fourth day of March next, with the following result:

The Clerk announced that there had been 98 votes cast, of which James McMillan had received 98 votes.*

When the name of Representative John Donovan, of Bay County [the only Democrat in the legislature], was called, Mr. Donovan said:

Mr. Speaker: I desire to explain my vote on this occasion. As a Democrat, I rely upon the justice of

* The members voting were: Messrs. Allen, Amidon, Aplin, Baird, Belknap, Benoit, Bradbury, Brown, Camburn, Campbell, H. F., Campbell, J. T., Cathro, Chamberlain, Chilver, Clark, Cook, Cousins, Covell, Curtis, G. M., Curtis, M. S., Davis, Donovan, Edgar, Ferguson, Fisk, Fitzgerald, Flood, Foote, Foster, Fuller, Gordon, Graham, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Herrig, Hicks, Hilton, Holden, Holmes, Hoyt, Huggett, Jones, Kelly, W. D., Kelly, W. J., Kempf, Kent, Kimmis, Kingsland, Kingsley, Latimer, Lee, Linderman, Lonsbury, Madill, Marsh, Marsilje, Matthews, McNall, Miller, Moore, Morse, Mulvey, Norman, Otis, Parkinson, Partridge, Pearson, Peer, Perry, Place, Redfern, Rice, Rich, Richardson, Robertson, Robinson, Rogner, Rose, Rowley, Saxton, Sherwood, Smiley, Smith, Taylor, Voorheis, Wagar, Waite, Ware, Weekes, Westcott, Whitney, Wildey, Williams, Wolter, Wood, Woodruff, Wortley. On Thursday, January 17, Mr. Waldo, arising in the House to a question of privilege, stated that on the day when the vote was taken for United States Senators he was unavoidably absent, and that had he been present it would have afforded him great pleasure to name Hon. James McMillan and Hon. Julius C. Burrows as his choice for those offices. A similar statement was made by Mr. Stoll, on Tuesday, January 20. The House contains 100 members.

our cause. I also rely upon the magnanimity and intelligence of the Republican party generally. I felt that they might see the error of their ways by this time, and with their usual candor and their desire to be always on the right side of every question, that they would come over bodily and help us to elect two United States Senators, and thus contribute their portion to the perpetuity of American institutions; but I find that I am somewhat mistaken and that we shall be obliged to bear the burden somewhat longer. Yet I desire to show to the members of this House that the Democratic party can be magnanimous as well as right, that we do not desire to mar the pleasure that has characterized the deliberations thus far. I therefore, with the full approbation, and at the request of our own candidate, Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, cast my vote for Hon. James McMillan, not because I consider him a better man than Mr. Uhl; not because he is a Republican or a Democrat, but because of his sound business principles, and as an earnest of Michigan's gratitude to a man who has served her interests and her whole people so ably and so well, and because I feel that in doing so I honor Mr. Uhl equally with Mr. McMillan.

IN THE JOINT CONVENTION.

ON January 16, 1895, at 12 o'clock, the two Houses met in Representative Hall, in joint convention. The journals of the proceedings of January 15th in each the Senate and House were read, and Lieutenant Governor Alfred Milnes, presiding over the joint convention, announced that the two Houses had met in joint convention to compare the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives of yesterday, relative to the naming of a person for Senator in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th day of March next, and to ascertain if the same person had received a majority of all the votes cast in each House for such office, and thereby an election had taken place.

The President announced that it appeared from the records that 130 votes had been cast for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the term of six years from the fourth day of March next, of which James McMillan had received 130 votes. Therefore, 66 votes being necessary to a choice, and James McMillan having received 130 votes, it was ap-

